

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

VOLUME XXII. No. 321

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway—Bachelor of Arts—
—COLUMBIAN—CONJUGAL LESSON.

NICHOLS GARDEN. Broadway—Cordelia—Italian
Ballet—Ballet Diver—Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery—Best Day—His Last
Laugh—Walt of the White Horse—Tom and Jerry.

BURTON'S THEATRE. Broadway, opposite Bond street—
Paris and London—Comic Fantom—Ladies Beware.

WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway—Maiden Wreath—
The Invisible Husband.

LAURA KENNIS THEATRE. Broadway—The Sea of
Love—Or a Mother's Prayer.

NAGLE'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS. 444 Broadway—Ben
Dodge—Charlotte—The Boy.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway—After
noon and Evening—Road of Life.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS. 514 Broadway—GEO. CRIST
—A WOOD—MIDWINTER—PETER PETER PETER.

MECHANICS HALL. 42 Broadway—BRYANT'S MYSTERY
—LIFE AMONG THE ALASKA COAST HEADS.

KEMPER HALL. 506 Broadway—PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATING
THE KANE ARCTIC EXPEDITION, &c.

New York, Saturday, November 21, 1857.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Collins mail steamship Adriatic, Captain West, will
leave this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half past
ten o'clock this morning.

The European edition of the Herald, printed in French
and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning.
Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York Herald will be received at the following places:

London.—Messrs. Low, Son & Co., 47, Ludgate Hill.

Paris.—Messrs. European Express Co., 51 King William st.

Lyons.—Messrs. European Express Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

Bremen.—Messrs. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.

Hamburg.—Messrs. European Express Co., 21 Rue Cornelle.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will
be sent by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The question of the location of the proposed new
Post Office in New York may be regarded as at last settled
definitively. The Postmaster General has yielded to the
representations of the committee of the Common Council,
and selected the ground at the south end of the City Hall
park, commencing opposite Park place and running through
to Park row. The matter was referred to the President
yesterday, and there is no doubt but that he will approve the choice
of the Postmaster General.

A large and influential meeting of citizens was
held yesterday afternoon in front of the Merchants
Exchange, to receive the report of the committee
appointed at the meeting last Saturday in reference
to the nomination of a candidate for the Mayor in
opposition to Mr. Wood. The name of Daniel F.
Ticman was presented as such candidate, and the
nomination was unanimously ratified. Mr. Cooley,
who had received the nomination of the American
party, presided on the occasion, and announced the
withdrawal of his name. Speeches were made by
Mr. Cooley, Recorder Smith, Joe Hoxie and Mr.
Montgomery. A further ratification meeting is to
be held at the Academy of Music next Tuesday
evening, at 7½ o'clock.

A meeting of the American Majority Convention
has been called by Mr. James W. Barker for this
evening, at 187 Bowery, to take into consideration
the fact of the withdrawal of their candidate from
the contest.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Com-
mittee was called last night at their rooms, Stuyvesant
Institute; but after waiting an hour, owing to the
want of a quorum, the business of the committee
was laid over until the next regular meeting.

The European mails to the 7th inst., brought by
the Niagara, reached this city from Boston yesterday
morning. Our telegraphic advices from Halifax
contained all the news having a political interest.

We publish to-day interesting extracts from our
files, showing the progress of the financial pressure
both in England and on the Continent, with the
last returns of the Bank of England, made up to the
31st of October and the 4th of November, according
to the new rule. The telegraphic summary embraced
the list of all the recent failures. From Glasgow it
is announced that a meeting of influential merchants
and mill owners had been held there, and a deputa-
tion of six gentlemen appointed to proceed to London
to wait upon government to urge the necessity
of immediate measures for commercial relief. We
also give a full report of the grounding of the steamship
Vanderbilt off Cowes on her last passage outwards.

We have news from San Domingo to the 22d inst.
There had up to that date been no change in the
attitude of the belligerent forces. Baez still held
the capital against the besieging army of Santana,
but it was impossible that the besieged could hold
out much longer. Throughout the republic, except
at the capital, the government of Santana was
acknowledged. The captain of the American
schooner Charles Hill had been sentenced to pay a
fine of three thousand dollars and suffer imprisonment
for one year and two days for running into one
of Baez's vessels of war some time since, and damag-
ing her to the trifling amount of one hundred
dollars. The schooner had also been seized and used
as a man-of-war by Baez. Mr. Elliott, the American
Consul, had been subjected to much annoyance in
consequence of his opposition to the naturalization
schemes of Segovia, the Spanish Consul. Crowds
of people had been instigated to assemble before the
residence of Mr. Elliott and insult himself and
family. This conduct induced the French Admiral
to interfere, and after much expostulation and a
threat of using force, Baez reluctantly gave orders
for the mob to be dispersed.

The steamship Black Warrior arrived from Havana
yesterday morning, with advices to the 15th inst.
Trade was very dull. Sugars had declined, with
170,000 boxes on hand at Matanzas and Havana.
Freights to Europe had fallen. Exchange on New
York was at 34 3/4 premium. United States gold
coin was at three per cent premium. The Martinez
Opera troupe had opened with brilliant prospects.

We have advices from South America dated at Rio
de Janeiro 1st, Montevideo 5th, and Rio Janeiro 17th
of October. The markets generally were dull. There
was nothing doing in freights at Buenos Ayres.

The United States steam frigate Niagara, Captain
Hudson, from Plymouth (England), arrived at this
port yesterday morning—all well. She left Plymouth
on the 5th instant, thus making the passage in 14
days and 4 hours. She has had to contend against
heavy westerly gales nearly the whole voyage.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James
Beglan, twenty years old, born in New York,
and by occupation a gas fitter, was arraigned for
burglary in the first degree—he having broken
into the dwelling house of Mr. H. Herold, 196
avenue A, on the 6th of July. The Assistant District
Attorney accepted a plea of guilty of the second
degree of that offence, and he was sent to the State
prison for nine years and six months. In passing
sentence Judge Russell observed that the papers
showed a very clear case, and had Beglan been
convicted he could have been sent to the State prison
for life. There was another indictment found by the
Grand Jury against him for an assault with intent
to kill. The evidence showed that when Mr. Herold
heard Beglan in the house he fired at him, and when
the burglar got outside he deliberately fired at him
in return, but fortunately the contents of the revolver
did not take effect. It is supposed that the two
ruffians who attacked Dr. A. B. Mott early on Friday
morning are confederates of Beglan, for Mott

was a witness against him, and they wished to prevent
the Doctor's attendance at court by assassinating
him in cold blood. Owen Kiernan was con-
victed of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in caus-
ing the death of James McDermott on the 20th of
October. John Carroll and Wm. Brown, two "Dead
Rabbits," guilty of highway robbery, were each sent
to the State prison for fourteen years and five
months.

Strong southwesterly winds have prevailed here
for the past two days, and yesterday was the coldest
day of the season. The thermometer in the afternoon
reached twenty-five degrees, and in the evening it
indicated a still lower temperature. Along the en-
tire chain of lakes a severe snow storm has prevailed
during the past two days, and much apprehension is
entertained for the safety of the shipping in those
waters.

It would not be a bad plan to place the Fourth
ward of this city under martial law. In addition to
the murders in William and Water streets on Tues-
day and Wednesday nights, last evening two per-
sons were stabbed in that ward. The first was a
man named John Burns, who, while standing at the
corner of Pearl and Vandewater streets, was assailed
by three ruffians, and stabbed in the face in three
places. One of the gang was arrested, but the other
two escaped. Burns's wounds are not of a serious
nature. About nine o'clock a dispute occurred in
Water street between a Welsh sailor, named Thomas
Price, and a woman named Kate Burns, about an
apple, which the former refused to pay for. During
the altercation Price whipped out his sheath knife
and plunged it into the left breast of a girl named
Mary Ann Thompson, inflicting a severe wound.
Fortunately a policeman happened to be in the
neighborhood, who knocked Price down with his
club, and then conveyed him to the station house.

The investigation of the Water street murder was
continued yesterday. We give a report of the evi-
dence elsewhere. Susan Dempsey, who was stabbed
in the affray, died yesterday morning, making the
second victim, and Barrett is not expected to survive
his injuries. The police are actively engaged in
searching for the perpetrators of this diabolical
crime. Several persons have been arrested, and
among them a man who is known to be an associate
of the murderers. From certain circumstances it is
supposed that the murderers belong to the party of
Spanish soldiers and convicts which arrived here in
September on board a French bark bound from
Spain for Cuba, and which put in at this port in dis-
tress.

The inquest in the case of Mr. Vincent was also
resumed yesterday, when several witnesses were
examined. Mr. Justus Montague testified that on Wed-
nesday evening he heard Joseph Ceraglio, one of the
witnesses, say in a large bar saloon that he had
"witnessed the whole affair through the shutters,
and that he could recognise the men a hundred
years hence, but that his heart would not let him say
so." Ceraglio was thereupon brought before the
jury and examined at much length. He denied hav-
ing witnessed the affair or having seen the remarks
imputed to him, but explained that he did say to Mr.
Montague that evening that on the evening of the
murder he had, when standing on the opposite side
of the street, seen men sitting in Mr. Vincent's
saloon, between 9 and 10 o'clock, whom he could iden-
tify a hundred years hence. The jury deemed the
statement of the boy contradictory, or, at all events,
important, and upon their request he was arrested.
The Coroner said he would admit him to bail in the
sum of \$3,000. The private watchman, Cohen,
was also arrested at the request of the jury.

Michael Canemici, convicted of the murder of
Eugene Anderson, was not sentenced yesterday, as
was expected. As sentence of death can only be
passed at the general term, Judge Davies, before
whom Canemici was tried in the Circuit Court, said
he would sentence him on Monday, the 30th inst.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday, and re-
solved to meet the counsel of the Liquor Dealers'
Association on the 26th instant, to hear them in re-
gard to the institution of suits against liquor dealers.

In the Supreme Court yesterday counsel for Mayor
Wood put in the answer of the latter to the com-
plaint of James Horner with reference to the glass
ball-box business. Judge Davies assigned Saturday
next as the time for the plaintiff to show cause why
the injunction granted in the case should not be
vacated as regards the Mayor.

After twenty years of service Judge Ingraham
is about to retire from the Court of Common Pleas.
To mark their appreciation of the Judge's judicial
labors during this long period, the members of the
bar of this city have asked permission to place his
portrait in the court room, and the Judge has com-
plied with their request.

A fire occurred last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock,
in the premises of John Dermaise & Co., fancy
goods dealers, No. 88 William street, destroying the
whole of the stock, together with the upper stories.
The stock of the adjoining buildings was damaged
by water. The total loss is estimated at about
\$40,000.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to small
lots at unchanged rates. The receipts of flour per canal
and river were confined to about 12,000 barrels, while
stocks were light, combined with a good local and
export demand, caused it to advance about five cents
per barrel, with tolerably free sales. The receipts of wheat
embraced 38,229 bushels. The demand continued good
for both milling and export, while sales were moderate
at former prices. No arrivals of corn were reported, while
the market was quite firm, with minor sales of Western
mixed at 50c a sic. from store, and at 52 1/2c a sic. de-
livered. Flour was sold to a moderate extent, at 110 1/2c
a sic. for more, and at 117 for prime. Sugars on
the week's sales showed a decline of about 3/4c
per lb. for refining and common grades, and 1/4c
fully refined on prime grocery grades. The stock
was estimated at about 27,000 hhds., which was not
much in excess of the usual amount at this season of
the year, the sales yesterday embraced about 800 hhds.
Cuba muscovados and Porto Rico, with 2,400 bags
of Singapore, the latter for refining, on terms given in another
column. Coffee was steady, while sales were limited.
Bright cargoes were few and far between, and rates without
change of moment, to Liverpool flour was engaged at 2s.
cash, 2s. 6d., four to London at 2s. 6d., and by steamer
to Liverpool three best was taken at 6s. 6d.

The New Kansas Difficulties—Democratic
Organs Off the Track.

We have shown from the present alarming
condition of things in Kansas that the exulta-
tions of the Washington Union over the happy
solution of this Territorial imbroglio are prema-
ture, delusive and absurd. But while the Union
is crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace,"
there are other democratic organs that are pur-
suing a course which must operate to defeat the
ends of peace. Prominent among this class is
Col. Forney's Philadelphia Press. In a late ar-
ticle on the doings of the Lecompton Constitutional
Convention, that paper substantially de-
clares that, in defiance of the Kansas organic
law, the President's promises, Gov. Walker's
pledges, and democratic principles, "the Con-
vention has refused to submit its work fairly to
the citizens of Kansas," and that "there is no
honest submission of the new constitution to the
action of the people," inasmuch as the only
question submitted is the detached issue of
"slavery" or "no slavery."

In the same key the Chicago Times, the home
organ of Senator Douglas, says—"We think it
amounts to very little what has been the
action of the Convention. One thing is
certain—the constitution has not been sub-
mitted to the people, and that constitution
is not worth the paper it disfigures. It has
no vitality now; yet it has as much as it
will ever have," and so on to the end of the
chapter. These opinions are strongly sustained
by the warlike proclamation of the free State
Kansas Executive Committee, which we publish
this morning. And yet we believe that in a com-
prehensive view of the subject, Col. Forney's

Press and the home organ of Senator Douglas
are as wide of the mark as the Washington
Union.

Granted that the Lecompton Convention
should have submitted their whole constitution
bodily to the vote of the people, will it not suf-
fice that they have submitted the only question
upon which there can be any serious controver-
sy to the popular vote? Can anything, in the
form of a State constitution, or in the forms of
its ratification, be expected of the managing
politicians of either party in Kansas, which will
be satisfactory to the opposite party? And con-
sidering the violent feelings of hostility existing
between the no-slavery and pro-slavery parties
of Kansas, is it not best to seize upon the first
chance for a compromise, and make the most of
it? Suppose, for instance, that this Lecompton
stipulation for a popular test of "slavery"
or "no slavery" should be honestly met by both
parties in Kansas, can there be any doubt of
the result? The decision would certainly be
"no slavery," and thus Kansas would certainly
come into the Union as a free State. And once
a State, all these constitutional restrictions
against a modification of the State charter
would amount to nothing; for within six months
the people of Kansas could adopt a new consti-
tution out and out.

We contend, therefore, that the true policy of
the conservative democratic press is to make
the most of the first practical opening for the
fair admission of Kansas, without stopping to
chaffer upon secondary issues and non-essentials.
The treaty of peace which Mr. Trist made in
Mexico was a considerable stretch of authority
on his part, and yet it served the great purpose
of putting an end to the war. And so, open as
it is to various objections and suspicions of
trickery, this Lecompton programme may be
made the basis of peace in Kansas; and the ob-
ject of the peace-makers should be to encourage
a spirit of conciliation and an honest election
upon the single great issue of "slavery" or "no
slavery," for all the rest is "leather and pun-
nells."

But with the Northern nigger worshippers
and the Southern nigger drivers the great ob-
ject is not peace. It is excitement, agitation,
sectional strife, and a sectional organiza-
tion of parties. Kansas is their stock in
trade, and they are not disposed to
let it slip through their fingers if they
can prevent it. Accordingly, while these
Lecompton constitution flunkers have been
framing a programme calculated to excite
the wrath of the free State party, the nigger
worshipping politicians and journals of that
party have seized upon the bait as a godsend
for renewed agitation and sectional excitement.
Thus, too, the Philadelphia Press and the Chi-
cago Times, instead of pouring oil upon the
troubled waters, are playing into the hands of
the black republican agitators and weakening
the hands of the administration.

In his Silliman letter Mr. Buchanan fully
recognizes the validity of the Lecompton Con-
vention, and concedes to it a large discretionary
power in the work of a State organization.
Has Colonel Forney forgotten this, and has
Judge Douglas discovered "the error of his
ways" and resolved to take the back track?

We expect to know very shortly after the read-
ing of the President's Message to the two
houses of Congress. We perceive, from a late
speech of Jefferson Davis in Mississippi, that
"should Kansas be denied admission because of
a pro-slavery constitution," the direct issue
of secession will be presented, and that "he, for
one, will be in favor of stern resistance." This
is the card of the Southern nigger drivers—the
old secession card; but in this instance it
means secession, right or wrong, from the ad-
ministration camp. Between those Southern
nigger drivers and the Northern nigger wor-
shippers stands the President; but, unfortunately,
in the very crisis of the battle the Northern
conservative democratic press abandon him, and
thus encourage the anti-slavery politicians of
Kansas in their threats of an armed rebellion.

From any point of view the affairs of Kansas
now present themselves in a truly alarming
shape. The free State party will probably have
nothing to do with this Lecompton constitution;
it will thus, perhaps, go up to Congress with
the one-sided vote of the pro-slavery party,
while the Topeka form of government, in a sepa-
rate parcel, bearing the ratification of the
free State party, will, perhaps, meet the Le-
comptonites at the threshold. In this event the
only safe alternative will be to send both parties
back to Kansas for a new trial before the
people. As matters now stand we can hope for
nothing better. We hope there may be nothing
worse.

THE ALBANY PAPERS AND THE NEW YORK
BANKS.

We notice among the papers of Boston
and Albany a perpetual whining about the New
York banks, and a desire to make them the
scapegoats of the late revaluation. Whatever
part the banks of this city may have had in pre-
cipitating the crisis by expanding when they
ought to have contracted, and contracting when
they might have expanded, it is well to give
every one—even a bank director—his due; and
the truth should be told about these paltry
country papers.

The Boston papers are evidently stirred up
by their old village jealousy of the metropolis;
they remember too, perhaps, with some mortifi-
cation the sarcastic hit at "all the specie in
Massachusetts," contained in Mr. Stevens' other-
wise silly letter to Nathan Appleton.

But the Albany papers have a much better
reason for their course in reference to the
banks. These attacks must be regarded as a
species of warfare by which the Mohawks
of the Albany lobby notify the banks that they
intend to bleed them this winter. It is the pre-
vailing opinion among the lobby members at
Albany that the New York city banks will
want some special legislation for their benefit
this winter; and these lobby cultures, who sel-
dom get so fat as a fowl as a bank to pluck, have
resolved to make a good meal of them. The
scurrilous paragraphs which appear in the
Albany Argos, and the other Albany papers—all
of which are mere organs of the lobby, without
difference or choice worth mentioning, among
them—are the premonitory signals of the
swoop of the hawks. We shall see whether
the banks will pay up, resignedly, or hold out;
the tone of the Albany papers will soon make
that clear enough.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FILIBUSTERS—WHAT IN
THE WIND?

Among the passengers by the steamship
Tennessee, which left New Orleans for
Vera Cruz on the 14th instant, we notice the
names of Capt. Mansfield Lovell and Don Por-
firio Valiente. Capt. L. was a distinguished
officer in the American army during the war in
Mexico, and resigned his commission for the
purpose of acting as confidential agent for Gen.
Quitman in preparing the great expedition

against Cuba three years since. Senor Valiente
was Secretary of the Cuban Junta in this
city at the same period, and arrived quite recently
from Paris. We learn that about the time of
his arrival here Capt. G. W. Smith, formerly
Professor of Engineering at West Point, and
who also resigned his commission in the army,
where he had a high reputation, to take part in
Quitman's expedition, returned quite suddenly
from the West, and that soon after his arrival
here Messrs. Lovell and Valiente left for Mexi-
co. It is probable that these gentlemen had a
conference with Gen. Quitman, who is in the
South, before leaving for Vera Cruz. What
has stirred up the old Cuban Junta and their
allies so suddenly? Is the descent upon Cuba
from Mexico already underway?

The Financial News from England.

The financial news from England, details of
which reached the city in the Niagara's mails
yesterday morning, adds little to what we knew
previously. A portion of the commercial com-
munity, with a few journals, were actively
pressing on the government the necessity of re-
laxing the provisions of the Bank act, so as, in
fact, to remove all restrictions on the issue of
Bank of England notes; these were opposed by
other authorities who, through their organ the
London Times, took the ground that so long as
the public retained fortitude and common sense,
the bank could protect itself by progressive
changes in the rate of interest, while doing its
duty to the nation by discounting all eligible
paper at that rate. Pending the controversy a
few of the large houses connected with Ameri-
can trade had gone by the board, while others
were known to be grievously straitened. As
was to be expected, general business was great-
ly embarrassed by the high price of money, and
the absence of private accommodation from
capitalists, who, as they did here, had with-
drawn almost entirely from the money lending
market.

Of course, in no point of view can this news
be regarded as cheerful. It is without mitiga-
tion unfavorable. But, for all this, it is doubt-
ful whether it can have an injurious effect on
our people here. Our position is so very singu-
lar and abnormal, indeed, that one can hardly
conceive anything which could operate serious-
ly to our injury at present. Certainly, it can-
not be asserted that failures of British houses
would react upon us fatally.

For our trouble has been gone through. Our
merchants have broken, our banks have sus-
pended, our rotten railways have gone to the
wall: Disaster can find no field for employment
among us. And since the worst took place, we
have been steadily improving. Our banks have
been gaining specie so rapidly that they hold
more gold now than they ever did, and have
just to all practical intents and purposes, re-
sumed specie payments. Those among our
broken merchants who were really solid have
obtained extensions or are doing so, and are
going on; the utterly rotten ones have been
weeded out of the circle, and their places taken
by new men. Even many of the railways have
picked up, and promise really to prove good
property. There never was a time when the
prospect of a general inflation seemed more
promising.

All the rotten parts of our commercial frame
have been cut out; all the solid parts remain.
Our debt to the foreign world is in a fair
way of being wiped out by the insolvency of the
individual debtors; but while the British and
French manufacturer must lose part and may
lose all of his claim, the goods will remain
here. The stockholders in the broken down
railways have suffered, and are by this time re-
signed to their loss; but the railways none the
less remain to us, engines of commerce and
progress. And, to add to all, while our pre-
sent liabilities are being vastly reduced by in-
solventy and our future ones curtailed by the
tendency to contraction and liquidation now
universal in the business world, our resources
have not been in the least impaired, our crops
were never more abundant, nor the demand for
them abroad more generally satisfactory.

The general deduction from these premises is
that whatever news may come from Europe
during the next few weeks, the tendency of
things here must be toward inflation. And con-
sidering the point from which we start, and the
probable contingencies that may befall us, it
seems not unlikely but that such inflation may
be carried to a point unprecedented even before
the panic.

Of course it will be followed by a reaction,
not less severe than the inflation will have been
sudden and extensive. But when that reaction
may come, or how long the inflation may last,
no man can tell. If we keep all our own riches,
throw overboard our rotten companies and
commercial firms, and don't pay our debts, the
inflation may be a very long time indeed.

City Intelligence.

The FINEST OF WINTER.—According to the almanac win-
ter should not visit this latitude for ten days to come, but
yesterday he has been a little ahead of time. During Thursday
night the thermometer fell suddenly to 20 degrees, while
a cold wind from the northwest prevailed; yesterday the
mercury stood at 24 degrees, and last night it was lower
than it has been for many a day. It is the beginning of
the winter season, and the weather is expected to be
as usual, with all kinds of surprises. Overcoats,
shawls and all manner of covering garments were a
premium, and the clothing stores did at least one good
day's business, their customers being mostly those parties
who are either too indolent or too poor to provide themselves
with clothing early in the season. Winter is usually
late in this city, and the weather is the beginning of
the winter season, and the weather is expected to be
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